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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY JANUARY 17.

Every Asiatic in a trade or clerkship deprives Hawaii of the help of one white man in making this Territory American.

The burglar alarm has never been a frill of Honolulu house-furnishing, but the chances are that there will soon be a market for it.

Historian MacLay being out of a job, it is up to Admiral Sampson to do something for him out of that fortune in shore-leave prize money.

A public banking battle is a novelty in Hawaii, but as time goes on our insular peace finds it more and more difficult to escape unexpected jolts.

Local interest in Marconi's long-distance scheme will be increased by the news that he proposes to send messages 2000 miles for one cent a word.

Good for Judge Wilcox. Yesterday he gave six Porto Rican vagrants three months apiece. This is a good beginning towards some useful severity.

The Missouri W. C. T. U. protested against baptizing with wine the new battleship named after that State. This is a queer wrinkle of reform. If the bottle was not smashed on the bow of the new ship somebody would have drunk its contents. Which course should temperance reformers prefer?

The temperance people, by starting in to agitate, are doing the best possible service to their cause. No reform can be made unless the people are first aroused to the need of it. A fight against Tammany in New York began at least three years before election day. To postpone it until the polls are open would be to ordain defeat. Here in Hawaii not too much time can be given to any campaign of moral education.

The new direct line to the Philippines, the vessels of which are expected to start in the early summer, will keep up Honolulu's present quota of mail service and perhaps improve upon it. As the ships will not take soldier passengers, other vessels, under private contract, must be requisitioned. So, on the whole, Honolulu, which is likely to be a port of call, may be served better than it is under the transport system.

Mr. Bryan has cleaned up a profit of \$40,000 from the first year of the Commonwealth. He would have only got \$10,000 more cash income by being President. Such a showing is unusual in the national industry of starting papers, but Mr. Bryan is an unusual man. The sum named is larger, in all probability, than the net returns to Horace Greeley of any ten years' service on the New York Tribune. Greeley was nearly a bankrupt when he died, but Bryan bids fairly to round out his journalistic career as a plutocrat.

The Rapid Transit line will soon be at Waikiki, arrangements having been made to push it right along. This service will be a great boon to residents and property-owners there, as the tramcars on the Waikiki line are particularly slow and filthy. We shall look for much development to follow the advent of the electric cars in Waikiki, as it seems probable that the owners of the valuable sea frontage between Diamond and Koko heads will eventually make it an object to the Rapid Transit Company to give them a regular service.

Instead of sending government seeds to the official bureaus of agriculture for distribution, Delegate Wilcox sends them to private parties. One of his Home Rule colleagues has an office stacked with packages of vegetable seeds which are likely to stay there until they rot. Flower seeds Wilcox sends to his wife, on the idea, probably, that public property is a private snap. This quality of public service along with his adoption of a California scheme to dump mainland lepers here and his choice of a youth from Connecticut for an Annapolis cadetship, shows that Wilcox has not even a primary understanding of his duties. It is no wonder that his influence in Congress is not to be compared with that of the chief doorkeeper.

The long captivity of Geronimo and his fellow Apaches is about to end. When this redoubtable chief surrendered to Lieut. Gatewood of Lawton's command, he was sent to Florida with some 300 others. For months he had been pursued by cavalry on both sides of the Mexican line and not until he had made a trail 2000 miles long, did the sturdy old warrior give up. The Florida experience of the braves was a civilizing one, although, used as they were to the dry, bracing air of their southwestern mesas, they were displeased with the humid heats of their penitential home. But they were made to work, and in time Geronimo, as the head of his community, became a justice of the peace. Years later the tribal remnant was sent into the middle West. The Indians wanted to return to Arizona, but the protests of people there and in the neighboring territory impelled the government to keep them where they were. However, the present plan is to give them lands in severalty and make them good farmers and stock-raisers.

CUBAN SUGAR.

The more that is seen in Hawaii of the Spanish-negroid type of laborer or of the pure negro type, the less does it appear that Cuba, as a possible future competitor of our own in the American market, will achieve more than a fraction of its full productive capacity.

If Hawaii were compelled to depend upon the degenerate Porto Ricans or upon such blacks as were brought here from Tennessee, for the success of its sugar industry, it would soon feel like dropping sugar for good. For Cuba, however, there is no other recourse unless Asiatics can be induced to come in as laborers and take the chances of a row with the natives. People of the Porto Rican class, though more turbulent, form the entire labor supply of the great West Indian island. That they are lazy, shiftless and of merely intermittent activity, is plain to those who know them and may be judged by others who have become familiar with their congeners, the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos and the Central Americans. Serious as our own labor problems have been, those of Cuba loom up in vastly greater magnitude; and they are of a nature to affect the use of any large blocks of American capital in that island.

As to whether Cuba can import Asiatic labor there are many elements of doubt. Should she try to deluge the land with Chinese, the organized labor of the United States would press Congress for legislation hostile to her sugar interests. The government of Japan does not care to send large numbers of its coolies into any American possession, present or prospective; and it prefers to keep such wayfarers as may go abroad in search of work on the shores of the Pacific, whence they can go home quickly and at comparatively small expense when needed for military purposes.

Even should such laborers be sought by Cuban planters, it is doubtful if the native island authorities in whom the political control of the land must soon reside, would be able to hold their ground against the protests of the Cuban people. The latter do not care to work either steadily or well; but at times hunger compels them to earn wages and they do not want to see the way to a job blocked by alien labor. It would be to stake the political life of a Cuban President and Congress, to enter upon a course which the lowest class in the constituency would regard as an affront.

What we have to contemplate, therefore, is a Cuban sugar yield of no great volume per acre of land cultivated. As the per capita use of sugar is all the time growing, is it not probable that, as time goes on, there will be no marked diminution of the price of the commodity owing to Cuban competition? May not the supply have trouble in getting ahead of the growing and importunate demand.

SHOULD ENFORCE THE LAW.

Crime is becoming too frequent in this city. Public opinion demands that something shall be done to suppress it. There are two ways: One is to increase the numbers and improve the efficiency of the police force. The other is to persuade the District Magistrate to be more severe in his sentences. The first plan would be expensive; the second only requires the Judge to do his duty without taking too much counsel from his natural kindness of heart. With vagrants swarming about and holding up hapless and the devil to pay generally, it is time that this judicial kindness should be made to benefit the public rather than the criminal class.

During December there were thirty-six arrests, twenty-two convictions in police court, mostly with light sentences, and twenty-eight discharges. All a vagrant needed to do to get off was to tell the Judge he had been looking for work and could not find it. This excuse in a place where the lack of labor has become a crisis is not worth the breath that utters it. There is work enough for all. Ten to one the vagrant who escapes on such a plea will go out of the courtroom fully intent upon tapping a till or holding up a hack.

The hour is at hand for straight, untempered justice. A vagrant is a vagrant, for in Hawaii any man who is in health can find work to do. As a vagrant he should be sent where he can be made to mend our badly made streets and acquire thereby a disposition to toil afterwards for his own advantage. Kindness is thrown away on him.

We think, furthermore, if the severe policy is taken, the attractions Hawaii now seems to have for bad men on the coast will be neutralized. Word seems to have reached the Barbary Coast of San Francisco that Hawaii is a soft thing.

WASTED CHARITIES.

We trust that the local charities will take no notice of the appeals of Porto Rican vagrants for aid. If they do, these people will not work and plenty more Porto Ricans will leave the cane fields to live on the bounty of our philanthropists.

If a Porto Rican wants work at good wages let him go to the plantations, where he belongs. We say "belongs," because the fare of all the Porto Ricans here was paid by our planters on the understanding that the people thus procured should labor in the fields. Many of them cheated their employers and came to town, where they are not wanted. Nothing ought to be done by the charities to keep them here; on the contrary, everything should be done, both by the charities and the police, to drive them away. The funds of our philanthropic bodies are for the deserving poor, not for the lazy proletariat.

No man has filled the welkin with more noise during the past few years than Senator "Russell"—real name unknown. The burden of his lay has been the unholy greed of the "sugarocracy" to hold all the offices. Yet here we find the Senator holding two, which is contrary to law, and refusing to give up either. This probably shows the effect of living in a place hemmed in by sugar cane. Imperceptibly but surely the noble reformer, unslain from birth, has taken the hue of his surroundings and has become an office-seeking octopus.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Springfield Republican does a public service by explaining, in a matter-of-fact way, the nature of the wireless telegraph. It says that a certain kind of electricity tends to travel like waves made by dropping a stone in a pond—in all directions. But it travels farthest and with least resistance in those directions where it finds the best conductors for it. Some substances are better conductors than others. Glass and rubber are non-conductors, so-called, as you may see by looking at the rubber covering of wires on the street car system, or the glass insulators on a telegraph pole. Metals, such as iron, steel and copper, are first-class conductors, and that is why wire is used for telegraph and telephone and electric light purposes. Water and the earth are conductors of electricity, and so is the atmosphere. When Benjamin Franklin, by his famous experiment with the kite, proved that lightning is nothing but electricity, he also proved that the atmosphere is a conductor, for a bolt of lightning may travel many miles before striking the earth. Mere space, finally, is a conductor of electricity, as you can prove by passing a current through a vacuum.

As soon as one comprehends that electrical waves can move in space without the conventional wire conductors, it is evident that the question of telegraphy with wires or without wires must depend largely upon the transmitting and receiving apparatus. Wires hitherto have been used because, with the apparatus available for sending and receiving electric currents, they have afforded the best results; indeed, for considerable distances they afforded the only results that could be depended upon. Even with wire as a conductor, far more delicate receiving instruments have to be used on an Atlantic cable than on a circuit between Springfield and Buffalo. Now Marconi is by no means the first one to experiment with wireless telegraphy. Many men have been working at the problem for years. And essentially their problem has been to perfect apparatus at one end which would generate electric waves strong enough to travel long distances, with mere space as the conductor, and apparatus at the other end sensitive enough to receive and record those waves.

The transmitting and receiving apparatus thus far developed is complicated, and one needs some technical knowledge to understand it. You will reach much about Hertzian waves in this connection. Hertzian waves are waves of electricity. Hertz was a German professor, who died in 1894. He was the first man to prove by experiment that whenever in any circuit electro-magnetic changes are brought about, as when an induction coil is in action, the disturbances are transmitted in all directions, bringing about similar changes in neighboring conductors. His great work was to show that these disturbances are transmitted by means of vibrations of the luminiferous ether (which is assumed by physicists to fill all space), and also to show the character, and measure the velocity of those waves. The wireless telegrapher, therefore, first generates Hertzian waves of electricity into space. Gen. Greely, head of the United States army signal service, in describing the transmitter used by the signal corps in experiments, over two years ago, reported that he used a coil in oil, "energized by a three-quarter horse-power rotary transformer, furnishing 125 volts alternating potential, an arrangement making a very powerful and efficient source of Hertzian radiation." Marconi used at that time a Ruhmkorff coil. According to present methods, the Hertzian waves are transmitted by the generator through a wire to the top of a high pole, and that is where the jumping-off place is.

From the top of the pole, the Hertzian waves are radiated off into space. About one-fifth of a horse-power is necessary to send them sixty miles at sea, and a 1000-mile range, it is said, ought not to require much more than 3½ horse-power, provided the energy can be utilized. To send the waves across the Atlantic, the problem of transmission is a question of propelling force. The Hertzian waves follow the curvature of the earth.

Marconi improved the receiving apparatus by discovering, or inventing, what is known as the "coherer," which consists of a ball working on an arm attached to the armature of an electro-magnet in the circuit of the "coherer," or receiver. But that aside, enough has been said to show that this apparatus, both sending and receiving, is highly technical, and difficult to be understood in detail by one who is no electrician, or has never witnessed experiments in wireless telegraphy. Suffice it to say that when Marconi, the other day, in Newfoundland, received the wireless message from the coast of England, he flew a kite in the air, and from the kite was suspended a wire connecting with his receiving instrument. The Hertzian waves had passed over the ocean from the tall pole on the England coast, and had struck the wire on the kite in Newfoundland. The electric vibrations were thus transmitted to Marconi's delicately adjusted receiver, and read by him exactly as they had been sent across 1800 miles of ocean.

Marconi's system uses the atmosphere as a conductor. Nicola Tesla, it is understood, is experimenting on a system that uses the earth as a conductor. It seems safe to predict that science will completely master the field of wireless communication through long distances before many years have passed. Evidently the experimenters are only in the infancy of the art.

JANUARY 17TH.

Nine years ago today the revolution which overthrew the royal government of Hawaii came and passed. The people of this place saw a kingdom at sunrise and at sunset a land with an ad interim government, the object of which was annexation to the United States.

It was a fateful day, one productive of both good and ill, but mostly of good. There was not much use in trying to keep Hawaii independent. Irrespective of the quarrel between the Queen and the Good Government party it was enough to know that the trend of events the world over was towards the absorption of small insular states by great mainland powers. Given a

war on the Pacific and any first-class maritime power, in extremities for a base, would not respect the integrity of Hawaii. Especially would that be true of a nation at war with the United States. Each power would try for the group; one or the other would succeed.

This helplessness in the midst of a wide sea made annexation a process of destiny. Fortunately the group was absorbed in the end by a free State.

Union with the United States was postponed for five years, but the delay only emphasized the fact that separate existence could not be maintained. The Japanese sent alleged free laborers and students here whose object was to secure the ballot on the same terms as other foreigners; and this, in the final analysis, meant an Asiatic Legislature and Executive. Annexation at whatever cost was better than that.

On the whole the results of the cession of 1898 have been beneficial. Stable government has come; values have vastly increased; Honolulu has grown, and the islands have absorbed millions of new capital; the incidental worries coming of the change are passing away. What new troubles we have are small beside the greater ones we have escaped.

And what a change politically! The increased Royalists of nine years ago are now appealing to Washington to remove the old annexationists from power because they are not—as the Royalists declare—willing to "develop the Territory on American lines."

Fellow-citizens: Be careful that you don't shoot the milkman, the policeman or the boy who delivers papers before sunrise! Don't get so nervous as to open fire before you know you are doing your duty. A dark-lantern is a good thing to use before hot lead is sent flying.

We hope the Republicans of the big island will succeed in getting together on the question of a committeeman to fill the vacancy which now exists. At this distance we cannot precisely say what objections, if any, have been raised to Mr. Ridgway or to other men, but assuming that all are straight Republicans who do not undertake Home Rule politics, the choice of a member ought to be easy.

The great good that was done in 1896 by the Hawaiian handbook issued by Hon. Henry E. Cooper, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, justifies another and revised edition at public expense. The 1896 handbook had the effect of bringing agricultural colonists here and it was freely drawn upon by periodical writers. Private pamphlets of the kind are more or less under suspicion abroad, however accurate and otherwise valuable they may be; while the imprimatur of the government is taken as a guarantee that private land-sellers or other boomers had nothing to do with getting out the work.

LOCAL REVITIES.

The Chilean bark *Alta* is owned by Americans, but was built in Europe. She cannot, therefore, have an American registry.

Eight discharged artillerymen, and one soldier on three months' furlough, were passengers yesterday on the *Alameda*.

A. W. Pearson, manager of the *Gazette* Company, has gone to Hawaii for a few days. Secretary Crane is in charge during his absence.

Franz Buchholz, of Germany, was made a citizen of the United States by Judge Estee yesterday. Mr. Buchholz is the well-known farmer of Hawaii.

Frank Moreno, the King street boot-black, has been robbed of his watch and chain, and a pocketbook, and suspects a Porto Rican lad whom he sheltered for a night.

A Japanese, Tokio, had one leg broken and his skull fractured by being caught in a flywheel at the Harrison stone quarry in Kaimuki. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital and still lives.

A man was seen going home last night with a 22-calibre rifle on his shoulder. No concealed weapons, yet ready for the footpad. Up to the hour of going to press no casualties were reported.

A. C. Louison has donated to the Agricultural Department a 100-pound bag of coffee grown on his Hamakua plantation, which Jared Smith will forward to Secretary Wilson at Washington by the next steamer.

Edwin Akue, an Hawaiian youth, was struck by one of the government dump carts at Fort and Green streets yesterday morning and one leg was broken, and he was otherwise hurt. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

While the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh was on his way to his Judd street home recently he was accompanied to the very gate by two suspicious characters, but he left them so suddenly at his own home that he believes he thus escaped an assault.

"The Naked Truth," a journal on advertising published monthly in this city, appeared yesterday under the editorship of Charles R. Frazier. It contains sixteen pages of matter devoted to the good that comes from judicious advertising.

The two Nahiku water leases which will be put up at auction contain an area of about 1900 acres. The application was made by H. P. Baldwin for their sale, and the upset prices have been placed at \$4000 and \$10,000 a year, respectively.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Honolulu Stock Yards Company, held yesterday, it was decided to pay 25 per cent of the stock outstanding. When the real estate is sold it is probable that the shareholders will get back all they put in.

It is reported that the Pacific Heights Electric Railway Company has made overtures to S. T. Alexander, looking to the extension of the electric railway to Sugar Loaf, asking that he take stock for the amount he intended to donate for the Tantalus road.

Miss Katherine Kelley, secretary to Secretary Cooper, left yesterday on the Kinau for a well earned vacation, which she will spend with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Stacker, at Oahu. This is Miss Kelley's first leave of absence for three years, and she will stay for a month on Hawaii.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who, as Exalted Ruler of the Elks, journeyed to the Grand Lodge last year, yesterday received the jewel prize for the delegate who had traveled farthest to reach Milwaukee. The jewel is of gold, the Kik having ruby eyes, while a diamond rests between the horns.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. D. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reischmarks 8,000,000
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Capital of the Company and reserve, reischmarks 8,390,000
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Total reischmarks 93,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure: Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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